FAMILY LIFE

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THE ONE-PARENT FAMILY

In 1958 there were more than six million children living in one-parent homes—one child in ten was deprived of a parent either through death or divorce. The problems of adjustment are great for such families; and they often seek help from counselors and counseling agencies. Some of their typical circumstances have been adeptly reviewed in a new pamphlet entitled *The One-Parent Family,* written for non-professionals by Anna W. M. Wolf and Lucile Stein.

The authors believe that when a family is deprived of a parent, it is entirely possible for all concerned to make healthy psychological adjustments—indeed it is essential. They offer some sound counsel, using the question and answer technique. The following are a few examples.

Take for instance the case of the widowed mother and her son. "How can I be both mother and father to my growing boy?" she asks. A boy needs a masculine person in the family, explain the authors, whom he can look up to. When a mother tries to be both parents to her child, she will only end by confusing the child and exhausting herself. It is far better, they declare, that she give her child a clear image of a mother; then give careful thought to finding manly persons who can offer the boy the kind of experience he lacks. Perhaps an uncle coming to visit once a week, or a college student teaching him to play baseball.

As another example there is the mother who is head of the household, and who may or may not be forced to take a job—depending on the family's financial situation. "I receive some income from other members of the family. Is it fair to my children," she wonders, "if I take an outside job." A mother may want to resume out-of-home contacts when her children are somewhat self-sufficient (past five years old). Additional income would be welcomed too. The authors answer that if the mother is the type who enjoys outside relationships, and does her housekeeping chores grudgingly, it would probably be best that she take a job. It is more advisable, they say, to schedule a certain amount of time each week for the children, than to be a resentful full-time companion to them. She should first consult with her children, and then with other adults in similar situations; they sug-

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gest exploring the possibilities of sitters and nursery schools in the neighborhood.

When, on the other hand, a single mother must work to keep house and family together, the authors advise that she explain the money situation frankly to her children. For frequently children are sensitive to the family's economics and are disgraced by their own poverty. A mother can give her children more self-respect, say the authors, if she clarifies what is expected of them, making them feel that they have a definite contribution to give to the family.

It is typical of children of divorced parents to resent that their family is not the same as others. They may be disgraced and hypersensitive about their circumstances. At all times, declare the authors, the parent should help his child gain a mature understanding of the reality of the situation. He should help his children carry on life as usual, permitting them to bring friends home and letting them have their usual dates and fun. The single parent must, however, explain the limits of their life clearly; and should not be overly friendly with the separated parent, rekindling fruitless hopes of reunion in the children. As much contact with grandparents, uncles, aunts etc., as possible, is recommended by the authors. It helps the youngsters feel the solidity of family surroundings, they declare, and assures them the affection and interest they need.

The relationships of the stepparent to his newly acquired family is still another dilemma discussed in the pamphlet. "How can I, the stepfather, replace the child's real father?" or from the other point of view, "I am the child's real parent. How can I make sure of my child's affection if I'm only around once a week?" The answer to this, says the pamphlet, is that no person can replace another for the child. But each can, in his own way, try to establish a warm relationship. Neither stepparent nor separated real parent, should try to undermine the other, either subtly or directly. The stepparent is the functioning parent—"the 'Daddy' in fact if not in name,"—a circumstance which the separated parent must accept. The latter can fulfill his financial obligations and show interest in his child; but he must never try to make a place for himself in the new family. This will only confuse the child. "No father who loves his children and who concientiously makes an effort to fulfill his obligations to them," declare the authors, "will lose their love to another father."

Three points which the pamphlet repeatedly emphasizes are: 1. Acquaint the child with the realities of the situation as much as possible, keeping in view his capabilities of comprehension and his age. 2. Both parents, when separated, should show the children that they care for them and are interested in their interests; each parent functioning in his own way, but each one apart. Disciplinary measures should be agreed upon by both. 3. Unexplained tensions, unspoken hostilities between parents, make children feel that they are to blame. Talk things

out whenever possible. Only through daily living experience and repeated explanation can the child cope with his feelings.

(THE ONE-PARENT FAMILY, by Anna W. M. Wolf and Lucille Stein. Pp. 28, price 25c from Child Study Association of America, 132 E. 72nd st., New York 21, N.Y., 1959.)

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Research Notes

CONGENITAL complications appear to be far greater among children conceived in the spring and early summer, declared researchers Pasamanick, Dinitz and Knobloch in *Public Health Reports* (744. 1959). High temperatures in the third month of pregnancy, they said, when the fetal central nervous system is being formed, are associated with birth complications, as well as neuro-psychiatric disorders and mental deficiency in the child. These conclusions were deduced from statistics taken on the dates of birth of mentally defective children during the period from 1913 to 1948.

PSYCHOLOGICAL preparation before a tonsillectomy prevented children from making unfavorable psychological adjustments after the operation, reported Howard M. Weinick in *Dissertation Abstracts* (19(8):pp.2141, 1959).

SEXUAL response in women has no relation to either sterility or fertility, showed a group of researchers in *International Journal of Fertility* (4(1): pp.66-69, 1959).

MOST applicants to alcoholic councils and committees come on their own, said the National Council On Alcoholism in its second annual report. Families send the second highest number of applicants, and Alcoholics Anonymous sends the third highest number.

STUDENTS who make high grades, work for them, concluded a survey of thirteen high schools in the San Diego area. "A" pupils study 2 hours a day, while "F" pupils study only .8 of an hour a day, and "C" students study 1½ hours a day. Furthermore, good students participate in more extracurricular activities than poor students. Better pupils spend .7 of an hour each day in such activities, whereas "F" pupils spend .1 of an hour a day in extracurriculars. On the average, girls study 1.7 hours a day, and boys study 1.5 hours a day, said the report. *California Guidance Newsletter* (Sept., 1959).

AGGRESSIVE MEN, the go-getter types, are extremely prone to heart disease and show excessive amounts of adrenaline and noradrenaline in the blood stream, says Dr. Meyer Friedman of San Francisco. Since adrenaline is a powerful heart stimulant, it may well be the cause of their over-active behavior patterns as well as their high frequency (six to eight times higher than normal) of heart disease.

WHEAT-GERM OIL definitely decreases such complications of pregnancy as toxemia, abortion, prematurity and stillbirth, reported the International College of Surgeons in Chicago. *Medical News* (Sept. 30, 1959).

CHILDREN under foster care showed symptoms of maladjustment (40 to 50 percent of them) not because of the length of time they were placed in such care, but because of the number of times they had been placed in foster homes. *Child Welfare* (July, 1959).

UNMARRIED mothers are being urged to obtain social services and medical care early in pregnancy in New York City. The Community Council of Greater New York has started a program to discover why many unwed mothers receive little social or medical care until delivery time; and to devise schemes that will "reach out" to the women and help them accept the public services available. *Children* (Sept.-Oct., 1959).

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Larger Families For College Graduates

College graduates are tending toward earlier marriages and larger families, suggested an eleven-year study by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The trend, reviewed by Patience Lauriat in *Eugenics Quarterly* (Sept. 1959), reported that the class of '45, ten years after graduation, had higher marriage and fertility rates than the class of '30 during a similar period.

Two groups of men and women with the B.A. degree were sent questionnaires. One group had been out of college for 25 years, the other—for 10 years. Some 250,000 graduates responded during the study which lasted from 1945 to 1946.

The statistics revealed three important facts: (1) Men of both generations had a higher fertility rate than women; (2) the younger women, 10 years after graduation, had more children than the older women 25 years after graduation; (3) in the first 10 years following graduation, the younger generation married faster than the older generation. Women of the class of '45 even marrying twice as fast as men of the same class.

As compared to the rest of the population, however, college graduates tended to marry later and have their children at a slower rate. Nevertheless the graduates eventually caught up. For instance, women throughout the country reached their birth peak in 1947; college graduates of the same age reached theirs in 1952. By 1954 their birth rates were higher than those for all other women in the nation.

Perhaps the reason for higher marriage and fertility rates among the younger graduates, said the report, is an economic one. Graduates of 1930 faced a tremendous business depression on leaving college; whereas graduates of 1945 entered a post-war prosperity boom. The report commented further: "The extent to which social and psychological factors affected the marriage and fertility patterns of these graduates remain a matter of conjecture."

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Around the World

BAL MANDIR is to be a model child-welfare center at Hardwar, India. It is a part of a plan by the Bal Kalyan Samiti (Mother and Child Welfare) to pioneer in the establishment of a headquarters that will guide and train underdeveloped areas in child-welfare. The plans for the new center include a children's health center, a day nursery, a pre-school, and a recreation center.

TOKYO'S Metropolitan Welfare Bureau, is building quarters for wives engaged in domestic quarrels. Instead of running home to mother, the wives will pack up their kimonos and go to the public home until their family disputes are settled.

TASMANIA opened its Marriage Guidance center last March in Hobart, after the country's first course in counselor training had concluded. The offices are supported by a government grant of 500 pounds sterling a year.

PARIS' School For Parents and Educators offers a correspondence course in parent-child relationships to the general public. The courses are given formally at the School of Medicine, University of Paris. Address: L'ecole des Parents et des educateurs, 4 rue Brunel, Paris 17e, France.

MEALS FOR MILLIONS provided some three million meals in 28 countries during the past year. The organization ships a high protein food concentrate called Multi-Purpose Food, or MPF, to starving people all over the world.

CHILDBIRTH PREPARATION was a program conducted in a co-operative rural settlement, 30 km south of Haifa, Israel. It is described in *Health Education Journal* (Sept. 1959).

THE ABANDONED CHILD, was the theme of the Eleventh Pan-American Congress on Children held in Bogota, Colombia, November 22-29, 1959. For more information address: Srta. Marta Ezcurra, Instituto Interamericano del Nino, Montevideo, Uruguay.

GERMANY'S Association of Youth and Marriage Counselors celebrated its tenth anniversary this year with a conference at its headquarters in Detmold. An organized effort among counselors to establish standards and exchange experience has only existed in Germany during the past ten years. Previously, most marriage counseling centers were under medical direction.

POLAND'S divorce rate is rising and its marriage ideals are confused, said Mr. K. Przeclawski in an article published by *Familles dans le monde* (June, 1959). The country needs more practical marriage counseling centers and trained counselors. At present only two academic centers exist for the study of family problems; one at the Polish Academy of Sciences, the other at the University of Warsaw.

EL SALVADOR'S first Family Clubs convention took place last December. The organization discussed programs for family diversion, organized recreation for youngsters, protection of children, and integration programs for that country's families.

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Educational Notes

HOMEMAKER SERVICES, now being offered in Los Angeles, help keep families together when sickness or death strikes one parent and there are children to care for, or housekeeping chores to be done. Homemakers are qualified helpers who take care of the stricken family on a daily basis while the remaining parent is free to go out and earn a living. They also help the aged to remain at home. These services are well-known in many cities of the United States and in different countries of the world. For further information address: Miss Jessie Peeke, Executive Director, Homemaker Service of Los Angeles Area, 346 N. Larchmont blvd., Los Angeles 14, Calif.

REHABILITATION Counseling, a new Master of Science program being given at the Los Angeles State College, will be supervised by professionals from major rehabilitation institutions in the Los Angeles area. Interested parties should write to Dr. Joseph Stubbins, Department of Guidance and

Pupil Personnel Services, Los Angeles State College, Los Angeles 32, Calif.

YOUTH LEADERS DIGEST, contains articles from leaders in civic, religious, and international youth services. Address: Youth Service, Inc., Putnam Valley, N.Y. Subscription price $4 a year.

FATHERHOOD is a social art and requires much more thought than has previously been assigned to it, declared Dr. John Mogey at the marriage guidance conference in Buxton, England. Fathers are more in need of family preparation training than mothers; because, he added, the father's role is the "weaker" one, lacking the strong biological basis of the mother's role. *Marriage Guidance* (July, 1959).

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY is the major problem to be discussed at the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth. Second in importance is the subject of the emotionally disturbed child. Third is the problem of the retarded child. These represent the results of a survey of governor-appointed committees in the 50 states of the union plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands. The conference is scheduled for March 27 to April 2, 1960. This is its fiftieth anniversary.

BRIEFS, a little magazine published by the Maternity Center Association, 49 E. 92nd st., New York 28, N.Y., summarizes articles currently appearing in medical literature that would be of interest to expectant mothers.

WORLD HEALTH, a magazine published by the World Health Organization, devoted the May-June issue (1959) to mental health. It described how such countries as Switzerland, the Belgian Congo, and the Philippines handle the problem.

FAMIGLIA E CIVILTA is an Italian catholic magazine devoted to family problems and the church. Address: Famiglia e Civilta, Piazza D'aracoeli N.6, Rome, Italy.

FAMILIA ESPANOLA (The Spanish Family) reports on family problems in Spain and is published by the permanent secretariat of the Congress of Spanish Families, Alcala, 31, Madrid, Spain.

RIFLESSI, the trimestral magazine of the Premarital and Marital Counsel of the "Home" Institute in Milan, Italy, discusses some of that country's marriage and family problems.

"MAN can no longer safely deny the reality that parenthood, as the most important and exacting of human responsibilities, should be open only to the trained, the qualified, the dedicated, and the skilled," declared Robert A. Harper, marriage counselor and psychotherapist in *Eugenics Quarterly* (March, 1959).

OBITUARY

Dr. Edwin O. Palmer, 87, died peacefully in his home on October 19, 1959. He was chairman of the Board of Trustees and longtime friend of the American Institute of Family Relations.

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

SEX AND LOVE IN THE BIBLE, by William Graham Cole. Pp. 448, price $6.50 from Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y., 1959.

"Against the background of growing concern, it seems important to have available a . . . systematic treatment of sex and love in the Bible . . . how does the Bible stand up? Does it have anything to say to Western man in the last half of the 20th Century?" Dr. Cole not only thinks that the Bible does have something to say to modern man, but he proceeds to spell out in detail what that "something" is. This is a scholarly compendium of facts and findings from many fields of human research, presenting many of the ancient customs of Egypt, Babylon, Greece, and Rome, as well as the surveys of the late Dr. Kinsey. It includes a detailed consideration of every Biblical passage touching on the idea of love and sex. This is a thorough and comprehensive book on a theme that should appeal not only to every minister and religious worker, but to those in the counseling field who desire an expert's evaluation of the Bible's portrayal of love and sex.—Luther E. Stein, D.D.

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THE NATURE OF RETIREMENT, by Elon H. Moore, edited by Gordon F. Streib. Pp. 202, price $4.50 from MacMillan Company, 60 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1959.

This book ranks at the top as an analysis of the major problems of retirement. The author's study is based on detailed questionnaires filled out by over 900 retired people, personal interviews, and close consultations with social scientists. The problems selected for study cover most of the major ones faced by the retired: age for retirement, satisfactions and irritations, partial and gradual vs. abrupt and complete retirement, social relationships, family relationships, to move or not to move, the better retirement areas, economic considerations, etc. The book will be helpful to the retired as well as to those who have retirement five years ahead of them. The study will also aid teachers, ministers, counselors, and social workers—anyone advising the elderly.—Robert S. Hicks, Pd.D.

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ADOLESCENCE AND DISCIPLINE, by Rudolph M. Wittenberg. Pp. 318 (no index), price $4.95 from Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y., 1959.

This genuine contribution to understanding adolescent behavior emphasizes normality, and the variations within its limits. It discusses in detail, parent-child relationships in the home, and in classroom, and social situations, specifying the differences between basic needs and superficial behavior in children. It analyzes the adult's role in the creation and maintenance of discipline. The author, however, makes a careful distinction between discipline imposed by the environment, and the desired goal—self-discipline—which is permanent and results from an integrated personality. Several chapters are devoted to abnormal behavior, referral procedures, and helping the adolescent and his parents recognize the need for

professional help, parents, teachers ministers, and adult leaders of youth groups will, for the most part, find the writing admirably clear and the material well-organized.—Evelyn G. Gendelman, M.A.

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A NEW LIFE IN YOUR LATER YEARS, by Dr. Heinz Woltereck. Pp. 194, price $3.95 from Dial Press, 461 Park ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1959.

The translator is a German biologist and psychologist, professor at Munich University. His book is selected for review here because it is representative of the position taken toward old age in another culture, one that ranks high in research accomplishments. Most of it is devoted to a discussion of the observable data on aging and the causes of such features. Many still debatable points receive consideration. But none of the material is too difficult for any older person to read. Perhaps the book's greatest shortcomings are its lack of both a general bibliography and reference foot notes for the researchers mentioned in the text.—Roswell H. Johnson, Ph.D.

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TENSIONS OUR CHILDREN LIVE WITH, edited by Dorothy T. Spoerl. Pp. 230 (no index), price $3.50 from Beacon Press, Inc., 25 Beacon st., Boston 8, Mass., 1959.

This is a courageous book which makes a unique contribution to human relations. The editor, an ordained minister and a psychology teacher, has, with seven contributors, written fifty-three problem stories based on real-life experiences of children. The stories are on the junior-high school level and each one deals frankly with some personal or social conflict. Each one ends, but does not conclude. The unfinished-story approach is meant to create a classroom setting in which children learn to reveal rather than to conceal, corrosive feelings such as anger, fear, hate, and frustration. It sets children off to talk and react frankly, and to feel their way through attitudes which do not make for wholesome interaction with other human beings. The source of destructive feeling and negative behavior is usually explored through questions and suggestions which follow most of the stories. The teacher or parent will welcome the unfinished story as a means of helping children cope with their tensions, gain increasing self-understanding, and relate more comfortably and constructively to their fellow human beings.—Sonia F. Braverman.

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THE POWER OF SEXUAL SURRENDER, by Marie N. Robinson. Pp. 263 (no index), price $4.50 from Doubleday & Co., 575 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1959.

Dr. Robinson, a New York psychiatrist, takes the view that frigidity can only be helped by the total change of a frigid woman's deepest psychological attitudes, and that this change has nothing to do with physiology. She believes that sexual climax cannot be sought rationally and that to seek it directly—to try to force it—is the surest possible way of postponing its arrival. This is because, she says, the frigid woman is basically frightened and mistrusts her husband's love of her and her own feminity. So she has to feel that she is "in control" all the time. Unfortunately, she adds, in real sexual climax, "a woman must be out

of control; must wilfully and delightedly desire to be entirely so." Dr. Robinson's book is written for non-professional people. —Richard Klemer, Ph.D.

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READINGS IN THE PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGION, edited by Orlo Strunk, Jr. Pp. 288, price $4.50 from Abingdon Press, 201 Eighth ave., S. Nashville 2, Tenn., 1959.

Mr. Strunk rendered a valuable service when he compiled these pertinent studies on the psychology of religion He set rigorous standards for each of the forty-nine readings. For instance, "Does it contribute to an appreciation of classical psychology of religion? Is it provocative, original, or stimulating? Is it relatively inaccessible to students?" The result is a broad, though admittedly limited, view of the psychology of religion described by such acknowledged theorists as Hall, James, Allport, Clark, and Johnson. Mr. Strunk added a contemporary thought in each section. His respectable bibliography and index will be boons to the serious reader.—Paul R. Acker, B.D.

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THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF GROUPS, by John W. Thibault and Harold H. Kelley. Pp. 313, price $7 from John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1959.

Small groups, often consisting of two persons (dyads), have been the object of an astonishing amount of theory and experiment. Yet only a few social psychologists have attempted to uncover the laws of dynamic interactions in such groups. This somewhat technical textbook on the subject unfortunately lacks an extensive discussion of factor analysis or set theory.—Clinton E. Phillips, M.A.

AS I LIVE AND BREATHE, by John D. Weaver. Pp. 247, price $3.95 from Rinehart & Company, Inc., 232 Madison ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1959.

"No two people . . . could have appeared less likely ever to meet, or, having met, to marry," writes John Weaver of himself and Harriett, his wife. Born in Washington, D.C., where his father was prominent in political circles, John came from a long line of Democrats. Harriett was an equally staunch Republican. Each member of John's large family was an individualist, and "fusses," as his mother called them, were taken for granted. All had a fine disregard for anything mechanical, from replacing a fuse to dialing telephone calls correctly. Harriett, a shy only child, lived with her widowed mother in a succession of down-at-the-heels apartments which they were forever scrubbing and painting. The girl learned early to "make do" with a few conveniences, and to repair or replace anything that was out of order. Perhaps there could be no better illustration of Dr. Popenoe's contention that "marriage is what you make it,—and you can make it good" than this delightful and often hilarious account of the Weavers' twenty years of married life. They have seen hard times and they have had their disagreements; but each has brought to the marriage consideration for the other, a spirit of teamwork, and a love which has weathered all crises.—Sue Kimmell.

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THE WAYS OF LOVE, by Jessamyn West. Pp. 38, price $2.50 from Harcourt, Brace & Co., 750 Third ave., New York 17, N.Y., 1959.

Miss West's poetic essay will one

day be a classic exposition on what love means to a woman. For though the ways of love have been described by men from Aristotle to Fromm, few have ever brought Miss West's honesty, warmth and depth of understanding.—Yvonne Hessler, M.S.

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Other Books Received

PORNOGRAPHY AND THE LAW, by Drs. Eberhard & Phyllis Kronhausen. Pp. 317 (paperbound), price 75c from Ballantine Books, Inc., 101 Fifth ave., New York 3, N.Y.

THIRTEEN YEARS OF PROOF, by Olive K. Neilson. Pp. 52, price $2.50 from Greenwich Book Publishers, 489 Fifth ave., New York 17, N.Y., 1959 —A novel about a thirteen-year-old boy.

ALL ABOUT YOU. An Adopted Child's Memory Book, and booklet LET'S TALK WITH ADOPTIVE PARENTS, by Marion A. MacLeod. Price $5 from C. R. Gibson & Co., Knight st., Norwalk, Conn.

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Inexpensive Pamphlets

PUBLICATIONS of the Family Service Association of America. A folder of current literature on social casework, from Family Service Association of America, 215 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y.

BUILDING AN ESTATE FOR A CRIPPLED CHILD, by George M. Rideout and John D. Riordan. Price 25c from National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 2023 West Ogden ave., Chicago 12, Ill.

EPILEPSY, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS, AND TREATMENT, by Virginia A. Duggins, M.D. Free from Federal Association For Epilepsy, Inc., 1729 F st., N.E. Washington 6, D.C.

EDUCATING CHILDREN WHO HAVE EPILEPSY, by Norris G. Harding, Ph.D. Free from Federal Association For Epilepsy, 1729 F st., N.E., Washington, D.C.

THE MENTALLY RETARDED AND THE CHURCH. Price 25c from the National Council of Churches of Christ in U.S.A., 120 E. 23rd st., New York 10, N.Y.

TOYS FOR ALL CHILDREN, by Grace Langdon, Ph.D. Publication No. 19, from the American Toy Institute, 200 Fifth ave., New York 10, N.Y.

DECIDING WHAT'S BEST FOR YOUR RETARDED CHILD, by Katharine G. Ecob. Pp. 14, price 35c from The New York State Society for Mental Health, State Charities Aid Association, 105 E. 22nd st., New York 10, N.Y.

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION—AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL INSTRUCTION, by William E. Hall. Pp. 13, price 20c from American Social Hygiene Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.—An outline for teachers of the family life education project being conducted at the College of Education, University of Nebraska.

BRIEF ENCOUNTERS IN FAMILY LIVING, by Jean S. Grossman. Pp. 67, price 75c from The Play Schools Association, 41 West 57th st., New York 19, N.Y.—Ten family life stories with suggestions for meeting everyday problems.

YOUR CHILD. A list of helpful publications on child care from U.S. Government Printing Office, Division of Public Documents, Washington 25, D.C.

DUTTON BOOKS. For Children and Young Adults. 1959. Pp. 87, from Dutton Books, 300 Fourth ave., New York 10, N.Y.—A catalog.

DON'T LET ANY YOUNG MAN

go into the Armed Services or industry, without preparation to meet new attitudes toward sex, lax standards of personal ethics, and possibilities of exploitation that he is certain to encounter. The Institute's pamphlet No. 23,

BUILDING SEX INTO YOUR LIFE

was prepared particularly to help these young men (and it is equally valuable for young women!) Chaplains ordered it by the thousand, during the last war. It is required reading in many high schools. Dr. S. R. Laycock, head of the department of psychology at the University of Saskatchewan and former president of the Canadian Federation of Home and School says:

> "I wish that a copy of Popenoe's **Building Sex Into Your Life** could be placed in the hands of **every** young man of sixteen years of age and over. It would save many from inadequate conceptions of love and marriage—conceptions which lead them to disaster. Those who object to the straight-forwardness of this pamphlet should consider the kind of sex information now received—information that is usually mis-information but at best shrouded in wrong attitudes towards love and marriage."

If you know a young man who is going into the service, give him a copy of this pamphlet. If you are associated with any boys' club, any class or society of young men, see that each one has a copy. It will help them to understand themselves and to understand others.

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